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LIBERTY AND SERVICE

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN NIGERIA

AN APPRAISAL
# of the
Development of Western Nigeria, 1955-60

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An Appraisal

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1955-60 DEVELOPMENT PLAN: APPRAISAL

PART I.—INTRODUCTION

The 1955-60 Development Plan was formally launched when a White Paper entitled "The Development of the Western Region of Nigeria, 1955-60" was laid on the Tables of the Legislature as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. The Plan was accordingly put into operation during the quinquennium (*i.e.*, 1955-60) and has now run its full course. It is intended in this brochure to make a general appraisal of what has been done.

2. The appraisal is being undertaken with three objects in view: first, to describe the achievements made during the period that the Plan had been in operation; secondly, to ascertain whether or not the targets set forth in the Plan have in actual fact been achieved; and thirdly where these targets have not been reached, to state what factors have rendered their fulfilment impossible. There is the additional point that the lesson learnt from the execution of this Plan will constitute a useful guide for formulating and implementing policies and programmes in the future.

3. At this juncture, mention should be made of the fact that a Progress Report on the 1955-60 Development Plan has already been published as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1959. That Report was merely a signpost in the middle of the journey showing the direction in which the Plan was moving. It could not therefore indicate categorically what the exact situation would be at the end of the planning period; in point of fact, part of the information embodied therein was merely estimated. Nevertheless the particulars contained in that Paper are useful for an intelligent appreciation of the general progress of the Plan.

4. In consequence of certain organisational changes arising from the integration of Ministries and from the re-allocation of functions among Ministries, it has not been possible to observe a direct comparison between Capital and Recurrent expenditure strictly in accordance with the format of the Development Plan. This also explains the reason why the Appraisal contains no reference to a Ministry of Development, whose executive functions had in the interval been redistributed between the Ministries of Health and Community Development and a new Ministry which emerged under the title of Trade and Industry.

5. Part II of this paper contains the over-all appraisal of the Plan. The section begins with a synopsis which makes a brief evaluation of performances in both monetary and physical terms; this gives a rough and ready assessment of results. It then proceeds to highlight the achievements in broad magnitudes and also draws attention to the set-backs as caused by unavoidable problems.

6. The over-all financial position is examined in Part III. This section demonstrates clearly the actual revenue achieved as against the forecast made in the Plan. In addition, a summary of total expenditure—Capital and Recurrent—during the period is given. All this is followed by a Statistical Appendix.

PART II.—APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN

Summary

7. During the quinquennium, actual Recurrent Revenue (£81.86 million) exceeded anticipated Recurrent Revenue (£74.00 million). Furthermore, total Resources (£112.35 million) exceeded the forecast (£106.36 million).

8. It proved possible, as envisaged in the Plan, for the new level of *Recurrent Expenditure* (consequent upon the Plan's immense capital outlay) to be accommodated within *Recurrent Revenue*.

9. Actual Expenditure (£98.82 million)—both Recurrent and Capital—fell short of the Plan's figure (£104.75 million). Thus, Recurrent Expenditure was less by £4.91 million and Capital Expenditure by £1.02 million.

10. The shortfall of aggregate expenditure is attributable to the acute shortage of professional staff in several important positions. For this reason, most Ministries were compelled to short-circuit their operations, thus reducing projected expenditure.

11. Certain executive Ministries—*i.e.*, Trade and Industry, Lands and Housing, and Health and Social Welfare—very nearly fulfilled the targets. Nevertheless, these Ministries experienced varying degrees of shortage of staff, like Industrial and Trade Officers, Surveyors and various medical specialists.

12. On the other hand, the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education, and Works and Transport made significant and worthwhile achievements yet their executive capacity was not sufficient to enable their performances reach anticipated levels. Thus, in Agriculture, Research Staff, Veterinary Officers and Soil Chemists were in short supply; in Education, trained Teachers and Technical Instructors were insufficient; and in Works and Transport, Water and Constructional Engineers, Architects and Quantity Surveyors were inadequate.

13. In different ways, all these Ministries are, however, taking steps to improve their staff position, namely, by an intensive recruitment drive abroad, by the award of Scholarships and by a miscellany of In-Service Training Schemes.

Objectives and Principles

14. It is necessary here to re-state the objectives and principles of the Plan as enunciated in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. According to paragraph 10 of the Plan the over-all objective was to "increase production in the Region, both agricultural and industrial, so as to bring about a steady rise in income and standard of living". Furthermore, four principles were promulgated as the guiding factors in the fulfilment of the objective. The first was the provision of those public services—and that network of communications without which private enterprise could not flourish. This was regarded as the principle object of policy. The second principle was that, if public services are to be expanded and maintained, the productive capacity of the Region's economy must be strengthened so as to bring about a substantial increase in real income per head and hence an increase in the potential revenue of the Government. It was considered that the productive capacity of the Region would be strengthened by the development and expansion of certain Government activities which are conducive to an early increase in the National Income. It was felt that such activities encompass Agriculture, Forestry, Industries and Co-operatives. Thirdly, another principle enunciated enjoined that the new level of recurrent expenditure consequent upon the Plan's immense capital outlay must be such as could be accommodated within recurrent revenue. The fourth principle guiding the Plan concerned the increased use of community development spirit as a medium of fostering economic progress.

15. It will now be seen how far the execution of the Plan has moved in the desired direction, in the light of the foregoing objectives and principles.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Ministry of Education

16. *General.*—The Ministry of Education has made quite a phenomenal achievement in its field, having virtually fulfilled the targets embodied in the Plan. Its successes include the satisfactory execution of the first phase of the six-year Free Universal Primary Education Scheme (with the primary school population exceeding 1,124,000 in 1960) and the placement of 16 per cent (as against the projected 10 per cent) of successful primary school leavers in Secondary Grammar Schools in 1960. An outstanding feature of these achievements is the award of some 1,188 post-secondary Scholarships in Nigeria and abroad, with most of the recipients now occupying positions of responsibility in the public service and elsewhere. By making indigenous personnel carry the burden in the Administration and the Professions, the Scholarship experiment has given a real meaning to National Independence.

17. In implementing this scheme, however, great difficulties were experienced owing to shortage of personnel, and for this reason parts of the programme were short-circuited. Thus, there were inadequate supplies of trained teachers for the primary and Secondary Schools, as well as Technical Instructors for the technical education scheme. In spite of the foregoing, the successes attained in this sphere were remarkable, as the following paragraphs will indicate.

18. *The Primary Education* Scheme was introduced in 1955. Government objective under the plan was to carry to completion during 1955-60 the policy of providing free primary education for all eligible children. The record of achievement showed that the six-year Free Universal Primary Education successfully came through its initial phase. The first batch of children took their School Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of 1960. The primary school population was 814,690 in 1955, 908,022 in 1956, 982,755 in 1957, 1,037,388 in 1958, 1,080,322 in 1959 and 1,124,788 in 1960. The figure for 1960, it will be seen, was slightly higher than the original estimate of 1,020,000.

19. In the field of *Secondary Education* (other than Technical) the Plan envisaged the provision of facilities for a secondary grammar education for approximately 10 per cent of the pupils who have successfully completed their primary school course. In the event, the estimate was exceeded; 16 per cent of successful primary school leavers actually secured places in Secondary Grammar Schools in 1960. Thus, in 1959, there were 129 Secondary Grammar Schools with commercial bias. By 31st March, 1960, this figure had gone up to 159 Secondary Grammar Schools, excluding eight Commercial Schools.

20. With respect to *Secondary Modern Education*, expansion has taken place at a very rapid rate. Rising from only 180 in 1955, the number of Secondary Modern Schools reached 500 in 1960. It is also noteworthy that over 55 per cent of primary school leavers obtained places in Secondary Modern Schools.

21. One of the aims in the programme was to expand *Teacher Training Institutions* so as to provide 50 per cent trained teachers in all primary schools by 1959 and a trained teacher in each Secondary Modern Class. It was however not possible, despite increased output of teachers, to achieve this target of supplying 50 per cent trained teachers to all Primary Schools. This was mainly due to the fact of increased demand for trained teachers in Secondary Modern Schools. Government however decided to

raise the Building Grant (provided in the 1959-60 Estimates) to Teacher Training Colleges from £20,000 to £100,000. Moreover, a number of new Teacher Training Colleges were opened, and the Western Region/International Co-operation Administration Teacher Training Project continues to do very useful work.

22. It was envisaged that a comprehensive system of *Technical Education* would be provided to suit the needs of a developing country and produce a range of technical workers extending from skilled craftsmen to technicians and managers. It was also the aim to double the capacity of the Sapele Trade Centre, to establish three additional trade centres and to found four secondary technical schools.

23. In the course of implementation, the programme was revised, although Government broad policy in this connection remained unchanged. Thus, the number of trade centres to be established was increased from three to five, and the founding of two technical institutes was substituted for four secondary technical schools. In addition, the Sapele Trade Centre was expanded.

24. Provision for *Scholarship* was also made in the Plan. The objective was to award Scholarships in accordance with annual assessments of the needs of the Region in various fields of study.

25. This programme was pursued during the quinquennium and up to 1959-60, 1,188 post-secondary scholarship awards in Nigeria and overseas were made. In 1960, special awards were made to potential Women Graduate Teachers for staffing Girls Secondary Grammar School. The first batch of Scholarship recipients have since qualified and are now occupying senior and responsible posts in the Civil Service and elsewhere, and this has made possible Government's tremendous achievements in the Nigerianisation of its Public Service.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

26. *General.*—A high proportion of the target was reached by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The highlights of this Ministry's achievements include the provision of one Hospital in each Division of the Region, the opening of a £33,000 Tuberculosos Clinic, the provision of Dispensaries and Maternity Centres in each Division, the expansion of Youth Services and the promotion of the spirit of self-help through community effort.

27. Progress was hampered in some respects by the dearth of specialist staff. Thus, it was not possible, in accordance with Government Policy, to elevate one hospital in every Province to first-class status fully equipped and holding at least one doctor of specialist qualifications. It is to be noted, that the shortage of medical specialists is worldwide. Every effort is being made, however, to recruit such personnel. This Ministry's performances are briefly examined below.

28. *Hospitals.*—The Plan made provision for new Hospitals and Institutions. It was intended to instal one Hospital in each Division, and to this end, seven Hospitals which had been projected were to be completed, and two additional ones were proposed. The aim also was to complete the Aro Nervous Diseases Hospital.

29. During the quinquennium, the Hospitals proposed were completed. Construction of the Aro Mental Hospital continues. In 1958, two admission wards (one male ane one female) were opened.

30. For the purpose of combating Tuberculosis, a Clinic was proposed. This was duly opened in 1958, a Tuberculosis Specialist having earlier been recruited in 1956.

31. The sum of £50,000 was allocated for improving Provincial Hospitals. Government further proposed to convert one hospital in every Province to a first-class status fully equipped and staffed by specialists, each Provincial Hospital having a Venereal Diseases Clinic, a Laboratory, an X-ray Department, a dental unit, and an Electro-therapentic Department.

32. In the event, seven Hospitals were designated as Provincial. Of these, only one had all its specialist staff, and three others had a specialist each. This is attributable to difficulties in recruitment of qualified personnel.

33. Allocation was made in the Plan with the object of giving grants-in-aid to Missions and Local Authorities for the provision of free medical services to children under eighteen. This was duly carried out, and Government also shared in the expenses of some combined Hospitals.

34. The Adeoyo Hospital was one towards whose maintenance and administration Government intended to contribute, since it was thought that the Ibadan District Council unaided would be unable to maintain the hospital. Government however subsequently took over complete financial control when it was discovered that this was the most satisfactory arrangement.

35. In the Plan, a School of Hygiene and two Rural Health Centres were proposed. In 1957 the School, now called Health Auxiliaries Training School, was opened. In addition, four Rural Health Centres were inaugurated.

36. *Maternities and Dispensaries.*—It was Government's intention to open Maternity Centres and Dispensaries in each Division which would be maintained by Local Councils. Mobile dispensaries, ambulance launches and touring launches were also to be provided in the required areas. This was fulfilled. Thus, every political constituency was given a capital sum for erecting and equipping Dispensaries and Maternity Centres. Mobile Dispensaries, ambulance and touring launches were provided as appropriate in remote and riverine areas. Local Authorities also had grants for the provision of Rural Health Centres each consisting of a dispensary, a maternity centre, and a health office.

37. *Leprosy.*—Following the Report on the incidence of leprosy in Ondo Province, Government proposed to settle some segregation villages and a leper colony. The result was that in 1958 the leprosy service was extended into nearly all political divisions. Only one political division had no clinic, and only two had less than two clinics in 1958. 54 new clinics were opened in 1958 but by 1959 there were 143 in the Region.

38. The *Social Welfare and Community Development* Division was committed to a policy of—

(*a*) protecting children and young persons;

(*b*) carrying out social work aimed at alleviating distress and stabilising family life;

(*c*) fostering Community Development spirit through Youth Leadership training for boys and girls and through grants to communities showing practical readiness to help themselves.

39. Most of this was achieved in various ways. To begin with, Government provided funds and built two large Remand Homes and four small ones in the Region. Juvenile delinquency was controlled through the use of Juvenile Courts, Remand Homes, the Probation System and an approved School. In 1959-60 there were 200 Boys' and Girls' Clubs with a membership of over 10,000. With regard to Community Development, considerable success was achieved in the expansion of Youth Services and promotion of the spirit of self-help. Government gave grants to many communities which demonstrated practical readiness to help themselves, the total sum during the planning period being £155,000. As the award of community development grants is in the proportion of one-third of the value of the actual value of work done this, in effect, means that the direct contribution by community development efforts is in the order of £310,000. Again this figure in no way represents the total economic effect of community development work, which indeed can only be calculated by determining the economic effects generated by access roads, dispensaries, village halls, community centres, and of each of the wide variety of construction works carried out through community development efforts, and it will never be possible to measure the contribution which the leadership courses run at Shasha Training Camp make to the general development of the rural areas.

40. Unfortunately, however, it was not possible to recruit all the required staff; only fourteen Community Development Officers could be appointed out of the fifty proposed in the Plan, so that work was really hampered by lack of executive capacity.

Ministry of Works and Transport

41. *General.*—This Ministry carried responsibility for providing Urban and Rural Water Supplies; constructing and improving roads, bridges and culverts, as well as handling matters connected with electricity supply. At the same time, it had to cope with gigantic Government building programmes during the quinquennium.

42. In spite of handicaps, the Ministry grappled with its assignments admirably. It succeeded in providing water facilities in a considerable number of Urban and Rural areas, in addition to surfacing over 2,000 miles of road with bitumen. It also successfully negotiated with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria a scheme for the extension of electricity facilities in many parts of the Region.

42. However, lack of executive capacity hampered work in connection with Water Supply and Road Construction as well as Building. With a view to mitigating this, two new organisations—the Nigersol Construction Company and the Nigerian Water Resources Company—were formed in 1959. These two bodies played an important part in Road Construction and Water Installation. In addition, an accelerated training programme with a view to securing additional indigenous staff is in hand. The position is examined below.

44. *Electricity.*—Provision for electricity was made in the Plan, since the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria pursued a policy of confining its activities, during the quinquennium, to the expansion of existing undertakings.

45. In 1958, Government concluded negotiations with the Corporation and provided an interest-free loan of approximately £1.3 million to finance major programmes of electricity in the Region. Thus, electricity supply has been extended to many towns, and work is proceeding in connection with providing supplies to many more. Moreover, £50,000 has been alloted for rural electrification schemes in the smaller towns, and in fact one rural pilot scheme is already in operation. Work is proceeding speedily on other projects.

46. *Urban Water Supplies.*—Government intention was to improve and step up water supply facilities so as to meet household requirement for good drinking water and to satisfy the extra demand for industrial development. To this end, provision was made for the completion of twelve schemes which were already under construction and a further eight schemes. In the event, eleven urban water schemes were completed and put into operation in the larger towns, while nine other schemes were in varying advanced stages of completion.

47. Mention should be made, however, of the shortage of water supply construction staff; this has hampered progress.

48. *Rural Water Supplies.*—The aim was to assist local communities in providing wells and—where so desired and costs can be provided—more expensive water facilities.

49. During the quinquennium, it was discovered that open wells were unpopular in some rural areas, though six wells were sunk in a particular Division. This notwithstanding, various schemes have in many towns been successfully completed including installations with limited distribution network, water points with taps, tub wells with hand operated pumps, windmill operated wells, and boreholes. At least six important schemes are nearing completion, and investigations which have been carried out will result in water supply facilities being provided in many localities.

50. *Road Development.*—For the purpose of economic development the improvement of existing roads system was regarded as vital. Thus, the plan envisaged the tarring of all Trunk "B" roads, improvements to existing roads and construction of new roads which were an economic necessity. Bridges and culverts were to be widened and strengthened.

51. At the end of the period the road tarring programme had been done with. By March 1960 the Western Region had some 2,278 miles of road tarred, of which 1,031 was Trunk "B", 670 Trunk "A" and 577 Provincial and District roads, linking up isolated places. Many bridges and culverts have also been widened and strengthened, thus permitting easier plying of heavy vehicular traffic. At the end of the period, constructional works on bridges in certain areas were still in hand: a shortfall in professional and technical staff hampered progress somewhat.

AGRICULTURE

Forestry and Fisheries

52. *General.*—Achievements made in agriculture are tremendous. These include research into and demonstration of methods of improved production of food crops, such as yam, maize and rice. Thus, rice production increased three-fold from 1952 to 1960. Export crops—cocoa, rubber and oil palm—have also received vigorous impetus. This was done by the provision of better and high-yielding seedlings as well as by the training of farmers in methods of cultivation, processing and maintenance. Maintenance of agricultural products included the rehabilitation and spraying of cocoa trees against blackpod disease and capsid damage. This rehabilitation work received considerable impetus from the Co-operative Societies which were operating under the aegis of the then Ministry of Development. Cocoa production in the Western Region rose from 80,000 tons in 1954-55 to over 146,000 tons in 1959-60.

53. Nevertheless, staff shortage operated to hamstring progress. In the Research Division, many key posts could not be filled. The Livestock Division was not only unable to secure qualified staff but actually lost men; here ***six*** out of ***ten*** posts were

vacant. But sufficient investment was made during this period to ensure that for the next Planning period, recruitment difficulties would be reduced to the minimum. For example, in 1957 a new School of Agriculture was opened at Akure. This, together with the School of Agriculture at Moor Plantation, has pushed up the annual in-take of students from eighty to 210. An increasing number of Nigerians are pursuing University courses in Agriculture who when fully qualified will help improve the staff position. The extent of the successes may be briefly noted hereunder.

54. The Research Division engaged itself with a programme of experiments on a variety of crops. These experiments included variety, cultural, fertilizer and pest control trials on a wide basis.

55. The Extension Services Division has also achieved a measure of success. This is mainly in the demonstration of methods and rendering of general assistance to farmers. Thus, seeds of new maize varieties which were resistant to rust disease were distributed to farmers, who welcomed the gesture. Attempts were also made to propagate the use of yam fertilizers to farmers, who however have not shown much enthusiasm. Rice demonstration and seed distribution were carried out, leading to a three-fold increase in rice production from 1952-60. A training course in citrus production for farmers is being initiated.

56. Export crops have also been given their deserved attention. Improvement in Oil Palm was encouraged through the provision of better seedlings. With regard to Rubber, training was not only given to farmers in rubber tapping, processing, cultivation and maintenance but also seedlings of high yielding clones were made available. Cocoa has not lagged behind. Encouragement was given to new planting with early-maturing high-yielding Amazon seedlings, of which 2½ million were issued to farmers in 1958 and over 6 million in 1960. Attention was paid to the control of pests and diseases and a subsidy scheme was inaugurated to assist farmers purchase chemicals at reduced prices. The development of livestock and animal husbandry also received increased attention.

57. An event of significance was the launching of the Farm Settlement Scheme in 1959. Young farmers, through their own efforts and with proper guidance, establish farm holding which will bring them reasonable returns in due course and also demonstrate efficient methods for other farmers to copy. Already thirteen Farm Settlements, with 360 Young farmers, have been established. Moreover, Farm Institutes, where potential settlers will be groomed, have been inaugurated. Three of these have been set up with an in-take of 390 students.

58. *Forestry.*—The principal objectives of Forestry policy were that an adequate portion of the land should be dedicated to permanent forest for all time so as to preserve the climatic and physical condition of the Region; that management of Forest Estate should aim at obtaining maximum sustained annual yield; that establishment of forest industries should be fostered; and that land should be afforested with plantations of quick-growing species to provide fuel and poles for local populations.

59. Some achievements have been recorded. The proportion of land under Forest Reserve is now 15.96 per cent. The Forest Estate rose from 7,236 to 7,244 square miles. The area of exploited forest which was completely replaced rose from 19 square miles in 1955 to 106 square miles in 1960. During the quinquennium, average annual timber production was between 18 to 20 million cubic feet (Hoppus), making total production for the period to be between 95 to 100 million cubic feet.

There are now eight major saw mills operating on timber concessions, producing both for local and export demand. The area of land devoted to forest plantations for meeting local requirements of timber and fuel rose from 7,515 acres in 1955 to 8,504 acres in 1960.

60. *Fisheries.*—The Plan envisaged an increase in yields of fish from inland fisheries by stepping up the establishment of fish ponds and by the exploration and effective exploitation of sea fishing.

61. In the event, thirty-six fish ponds were constructed between 1955 and 1960. These ponds yield on the average 800 lbs of fish per acre per annum. Twelve local reservoirs were stocked with Tilapia and 157 tons of fish were harvested from these and homestead ponds in production in 1959. Furthermore, two sea-going vessels of the Fisheries Division have been engaged mainly on exploratory work which has led to the development of two new fishing grounds in the Delta Province.

Ministry of Trade and Industry

62. *General.*—This Ministry's responsibilities include Trade, Co-operatives, Industry and the Public Corporations. Taken together, the achievements in the various sections were undoubtedly far-reaching, having regard to their tremendous impact on the economy. In particular, mention must be made of the Corporation's participation in various phases of agricultural, commercial and industrial activities. These have in different ways helped to generate more income and hence have contributed towards higher standards of living throughout the Region.

63. It is to be pointed out, however, that difficulties were experienced in some cases in the recruitment of staff. For example, the Trade Division and particularly the Industries Division were handicapped by staff shortage. The position is gradually improving.

64. *Trade.*—The principal object of policy was to establish a Trade Division for the purpose of answering trade enquiries from overseas customers, and for the collation and dissemination of information likely to be required by businessmen. Progress was to be gradual and to be followed later by a full-scale expansion of its activities.

65. In the event, a Trade Division was established and, despite its modest staffing, has made reasonable progress. An up-to-date intelligence record on importers, exporters and manufacturers (local and overseas) and on natural resources of the Region is maintained. Traders have been organised into associations with a view to co-ordinating their activities and finding solutions to their problems. A Trade Abstract containing business and trade news is being published quarterly. An Industrial Directory showing various industries established within the Region has been published. Ramifications in the Division's activities are gradually taking shape in so far as a new Branch office has been opened recently in Ibadan, to be followed by others in Ilesha and Benin City.

66. *Co-operatives.*—The Plan envisaged the growth of the Co-operative Movement through the strengthening of the deparmental staff to supervise the societies. It was anticipated that a Co-operative Training School would be erected and that subsequently membership of these societies should increase.

67. The policy of continuing to foster the growth of the co-operative movement has been pursued. The number of co-operative societies rose tremendously; at 31st March, 1960 there were 740 registered societies and 291 unregistered societies with a total membership of 58,394.

68. Nevertheless, due to unforeseen administrative difficulties, construction of the Co-operative Training School was not carried out. Working drawings of the building had been completed and building would commence shortly.

69. *Industries.*—Government's intention was that along with agriculture, industrialisation should be pursued, so as to produce a balanced economy. It was contemplated that industries and other services would grow up at such a pace as to absorb surplus labour resulting from improved agricultural methods. Thus, encouragement was to be given to such local industries as textiles, potteries, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles.

70. A good deal has been achieved. With regard to *local industries*, Textile Training Centres for school-leavers have been inaugurated at Ado-Ekiti, Oyo and Auchi; a Brick and Tile Making Centre has been established at Ado-Ekiti and Mattress and Cushion Making is being undertaken at Badagry and, very soon, in Ibadan. In addition, a number of Pioneer Oil Mills have been rehabilitated in certain stations and handed over to co-operative societies which can provide requisite working capital.

71. The Industries Division might have done more but for its poor staff situation which retarded progress.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Western Nigeria Development Corporation

72. *Industries.*—The Corporation is regarded as the chief agency of Government for the undertaking of agricultural and industrial enterprises. With respect to industries, the Corporation is expected to embark on projects for which private capital is not forthcoming; to launch large-scale enterprises involving large capital resources; and to attract outside capital to these projects.

73. During the planning period, the Corporation's performances have been praiseworthy. For example, it operates the Ikpoba Rubber Processing Factory, the Lafia Canning Factory and the Lafia Rest House. All these involve substantial capital investment. In addition, overseas capital has in many cases been attracted into the Region. In association with this, the Corporation has launched about a dozen large-scale industrial ventures. Apart from the Corporation's other projects whose value is nearly £12 million, its investments in industrial ventures during the period of the plan amounted to £999,000. *See* details in Appendix IV.

74. *Agriculture.*—The Corporation's agricultural policy was to complete its existing plantations and to embark on further similar schemes *only* in conjunction with technical and financial partners who were ready to make substantial contributions. In addition, the Corporation's partnership plantation schemes were to be complemented with the establishment of factories for processing such agricultural products.

75. The Corporation's agricultural plantations were completed. The total acreage planted was 22,831, consisting of Rubber, Oil Palm, Cocoa, Citrus and Cashew. It also established plantations in association with local government bodies and Co-operative Societies, whose total crop acreages reached 5,002 and 4,092 respectively. Furthermore, a number of processing plants were being set up, for example, the Collin Oil Mill at Ijebu Farm Project and Oil mills at Ewohimi and Igueben had been established. Rubber Processing Factories at Ikpoba and Urhonigbe had been set up and a third was being contemplated at Araromi. Schemes for Cashew and Coffee processing were also in hand.

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation

76. Policy here was aimed at establishing a Printing Corporation with the immediate object of manufacturing sufficient exercise books to ensure an adequate supply at reasonable cost to all educational institutions in the Region. Some 8,000,000 exercise books were to be manufactured annually initially, and at a later stage "follow-up" literature on a number of subjects for newly literate adults and vernacular primers for adult education classes were to be produced.

77. In 1957, the Corporation was duly established and it made noticeable progress. The production of exercise books which stood at 3,000,000 in 1957-58, jumped to 11,000,000 in 1958-59 and in fact to 14,000,000 in 1959-60.

78. All this was achieved in spite of the restricted accommodation within which operations had to be carried on. The "follow-up" literature could not be produced because of inadequate accommodation. However, a new factory was completed towards the end of the Plan period and operational changes were seriously under consideration.

Western Region Marketing Board

79. It was envisaged that the Marketing Board should make contribution to development and research in respect of the products marketed by it whilst, at the same time, maintaining its price stabilisation policy.

80. During the quinquennium, the Board made an annual contribution of £750,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources towards research and extension work. In 1959 the Board undertook to finance a Subsidy Scheme designed to reduce the cost to farmers of spraying chemicals for controlling Black Pod disease and capsid damage. The annual cost was £190,000. In the planning period the Board not only maintained its price stabilisation policy in respect of Cocoa, Cotton and Palm Produce but also brought grapefruit and lemon within its umbrella for the purpose of applying the benefits of this policy.

81. In addition, a £10 million loan and another £10 million outright grant were made to Government by way of financial contribution towards the Development Programme. A further £1 million grant was made towards Government's Special Road Development. The Boards' reserves stood at over £44 million at 30th September, 1959 which marked the end of the 1958-59 Financial Year.

Western Region Finance Corporation

82. The Corporation's policy was to make advances and loans to farmers and other persons for the promotion of agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprices. It was also intended that the Corporation should take up shares in ventures in whose control it should thus participate.

83. During the planning period, Agricultural loans reached £1,344,435. These were issued in respect of Seasonal Food Crops, Inland Water Fishing, and stimulation of Cocoa Production (*i.e.*, cultivation, maintenance, spraying, etc.).

84. Industrial loans amounting to £485,325 were issued in connection with assorted projects, such as Rubber Factories, Joinery and Wood-work, Bakeries, Motor Vehicle repairs, Tyre re-treading Factories, etc. Direct Equity Investments were also made in a number of commercial and industrial enterprises like Epe Boatyard, G. L. Gaiser, Ikeja Arms Hotel, Arab Brothers Limited, Great Nigeria Insurance Company, etc. Details are given in Appendix V.

Ministry of Lands and Labour

85. *General.*—The various Divisions in this Ministry have succeeded reasonably well in the fulfilment of their targets during the Planning period. They were however faced with certain problems. In particular, the shortage of qualified personnel operated to retard progress in some fields, especially in the Town Planning and Survey Divisions. Steps were taken to remedy the position. Thus, a training programme costing £10,500 had been formulated by the Survey Division. The Survey Training Centre run by the Division was extended to increase the in-take of students and some ten students were undergoing courses in the Nigerian College of Technology, Enugu.

86. *Town Planning.*—The objective was to tackle the problem of Town Planning so as to ensure good public health and ordered development. This was primarily to be the responsibility of Local Authorities, who nevertheless would receive financial assistance from Government to supplement their meagre resources.

87. During the period, an annual subvention of £10,000 was provided to Local Authorities. This sum was utilised for the establishment of Town Planning Authorities, and the preparation of schemes and layouts, the training of staff, and the organisation of collection of local revenue. Some fifteen Town Planning Authorities were set up. A rather prodigious undertaking embarked upon was the acquisition in Ikeja of 5,000 acres, in respect of which a plan for land development was approved and work was proceeding.

88. In general, the demand for the establishment of Planning Authorities and for the preparation of plans far exceeded the resources of the Town Planning Section.

89. *Lands.*—The Plan sought to examine Land Tenure Problems which were generally known to constitute an impediment to agricultural and industrial progress.

90. In pursuance of this, a Land Research Officer was appointed and he had completed enquiries into land tenure problems. His Report would be published shortly. Moreover, the Communal Land Rights (Vesting in Trustees) Law was enacted in 1958. This Law, which was designed to end uncertainty over the control and management of Communal Land, was gradually becoming operative in many parts of the Region. Also, in order to obtain secured titles to land, it was decided to commence a system of title registration. As a first step, one Title Registry each would be opened in Ibadan and Ikeja.

91. *Survey.*—The objectives were to establish a self-contained Survey Office in each Province capable of dealing expenditiously with its own local and normal survey requirements; to complete the topographical survey of the Region by ground methods; and to make substantial progress on the cadastral mapping of important towns in the Region.

92. One of the achievements was the setting up of a Provincial Survey office in every Province in the Region. These offices however were not, at the end of the Plan period, fully self-contained since they did not carry out their own drawing and printing.

93. Little progress was made in topographical mapping owing to shortage of professional staff to run the field parties necessary for extensive mapping operations. However, Western Region Survey in collaboration with Federal Survey completed ground control over 7,600 square miles of the Region covered by Aerial photos which the Federal Survey Department intended to map within a year.

94. The programme of mapping important towns was also slowed down by staff difficulties and by increasing demand for agricultural and special surveys wanted urgently. Nevertheless, a few Town Plans were published and others were well in hand.

Western Region Housing Corporation

95. In the Development Plan, no reference was made to the Housing Corporation. However, in 1958 the Corporation was established to increase the number of dwelling houses, in respect of which money could be advanced on mortgage basis. The Corporation was also empowered to develop and manage industrial estates.

96. The Corporation built 54 houses in 1959-60 and 119 other houses in the same year were under construction in Bodija Estate. At Ikeja, a 750 acre Estate were laid out, and at 31st March, 1960, 77 houses were under construction. On both Estates, areas were laid out as building plots for sale to the public. A new Branch office was contemplated at Sapele to serve the Midwest Zone. Moreover, up to 31st March, 1960, 230 loans totalling £433,125 were approved to borrowers for building and completing their own houses.

97. Demand for loan was so out of proportion to the Corporation's resources that additional funds were required.

Administrative Ministries

98. *Audit.*—This office was greatly expanded to enable it to exercise effective control over the increasing volume and variety of Government and Local Government financial transactions.

99. *Treasury.*—The Ministry of Finance was redesignated the Treasury. The planning period had witnessed the strengthening of the Treasury, the creation of the Inland Revenue Division and the establishment of an Organisation and Methods Division. As a result, the Ministry was better equipped to collect revenue and to exercise its responsibility to Government and the Legislature in establishment matters and in the control of public expenditure.

100. The Training Division of the Ministry had intensified in-service training in the Public Service in pursuance of the policy laid down in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956. In 1958 the Government also secured, through the good offices of the Ford Foundation, the services of Dr J. Donald Kingsley to study the training and staffing problems of the Regional Public Service. His report was considered by the Government and his principal recommendations, which were accepted, were being implemented.

Ministry of Home Affairs

101. *Printing.*—This Division is engaged with printing of Government publications and other Literature for Local Councils, Corporations, etc. The plan provided the sum of £41,000 as capital expenditure for the purchase of required additional equipment.

102. During the period, development greatly exceeded expectations. Printing work undertaken for Government, Public Corporations and Local Councils increased considerably. Thus, the capital allocation of £41,000 was augmented by a further £50,000 for the purchase of machinery and equipment. In addition, a Press Building project was embarked upon and was nearing completion at the end of the Plan period.

103. *Information.*—The primary objective here was the production of documentary films for the purpose of publicising the activities of the Region. In addition, to this was the normal assignment of keeping people inside and outside the Region fully informed on the developmental activities being carried on.

104. In 1957 a Film Production Unit came into operation. Apart from producing 67 news-reels of 10 to 20 minutes duration, at least one dozen documentary films were also made. These documentary films included "Self-Government Celebrations in Western Nigeria", "The Last Step to Independence", and "WNTV—First in Africa". More documentary films for educational and health purposes were being planned.

105. A weekly half-hour radio programme on Government activities was mounted on Radio Nigeria and more were contemplated.

106. The staff position was unsatisfactory; difficulties were experienced in the Film production Unit. But the situation had recently improved and the services of expatriates might no longer be required since seven Nigerians were receiving training in film production.

Cultural Research

107. The Plan provided the sum of £40,000 for Research into the history of Yoruba people from the earliest times and the eventual establishment of the Yoruba Kingdom.

108. The research project was duly embarked upon, and reasonable progress was made. It was not, however, expected that the work would be completed before 1962.

Ministry of Local Government

109. There was an allocation of £750,000 in the Plan to cover loans which would be made available to Local Government Councils for public utility schemes and services (*i.e.*, Motor parks, Markets, Abbatoirs, etc.).

110. During the first three years of the quinquennium enthusiasm for these loans was not shown by the Councils because of the relatively high rate of interest charged (8 per cent) and their difficulty in obtaining expert advice regarding the soundness of the schemes.

111. These inhibiting factors were later removed by a lowering of the rate of interest and by an increase in the facilities for technical advice made available to the Council. The result was shown in the sharp increase in demand for loan in 1959-60; the total given out was £133,000 or 17.7 per cent of total allocation.

112. *Grants-in-aid.*—As a result of changes in grants-in-aid policy authorised in 1957 on the recommendations made by a Working Party on the Relationship between Government and the Local Authorities, grants-in-aid expenditure increased by £196,000 in 1957-58. The main cause of this increase was Government's decision to increase the grants-in-aid of primary education from 85 per cent to 87 per cent of teachers' salaries. In 1959-60 teachers' salaries were met in full by Government.

113. Consequent on the interim award of Cost of Living Allowance in 1959 to members of the public service, it was decided that Local Government Authorities should be assisted to pay a similar award to their employees. Accordingly total grants of £284,599 were paid to Local Government Authorities to cover Cost of Living Allowance awards to all their employees.

PART III.—FINANCE

114. Consideration of the financial aspects of the programme will now be undertaken. This section analyses revenue earned and expenditure incurred in the quinquennium.

115. One of the objectives of policy was that the new level of recurrent expenditure consequent upon the Plan's immense capital outlay might be such as could be accommodated within current revenue. This aim was achieved during the planning period as can be seen from an examination of the figures hereunder.

116. Table I below shows the recurrent expenditure position. This is given in summary fashion, whilst the detailed breakdown is available in Appendix I.

Table I.—Revenue (Recurrent)

Year	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£m	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*
Forecast	13.00	13.50	14.50	15.50	17.50	74.00
Actual	14.38	15.52	15.63	16.65	19.68	81.86

Table II.—Total Resources

	Forecast *£m*	*Actual* *£m*
General Revenue Balance (including working capital) at 1st April, 1955	5.00	4.71
Revenue Equalisation Fund at 1st April, 1955	1.80	1.72
Capital Works Account at 1st April, 1955	—	.79
Marketing Board Loans and Grants (*less* expenditure incurred prior to 1st April, 1955)	18.80	19.81
Marketing Board reimbursement of cocoa expenditure, 1955-56	—	.48
Federal Loan (*less* expenditure prior to 1st April, 1955) ...	1.00	0.70
Other Loans	5.06	—
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	0.70	.25
Other Development Fund Receipts, 1956-60 (excluding Appropriations from Revenue Surplus)	—	2.03
Current Revenue, 1955-60	74.00	81.86
TOTAL	106.36	112.35

117. It will be seen from Tables I and II above that actual revenue greatly exceeded forecast during the period. Revenue therefore expanded more rapidly than anticipated; this was so in spite of the shortfall in Personal Income Tax, *vide* Appendix I. The chief reason for the buoyancy of revenues was that export duty on primary products, particularly cocoa, generally moved upwards, because of steadily rising prices, reaching a peak in the last year of the Plan.

118. The last Constitutional Conference adopted the Report of the Fiscal Commission and, in consequence, the system of revenue allocation between the Regions changed with effect from 1st April, 1959. The principal feature of this change was that 100 per cent, instead of the former 50 per cent, of each Region's export duty was now receivable. But this had the adverse effect of making Regional revenue less stable because it had oscillated with fluctuations in the price and volume of export produce.

119. Table III hereunder sets out the aggregate of recurrent and capital expenditure as compared with the Development Plan figures—details are available in Appendix II and Appendix III.

Table III.—Recurrent and Capital Expenditure, 1955-60

	1955-56	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£m	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*	*£m*
RECURRENT:						
Plan Figures ...	11.90	13.34	14.09	15.20	15.90	70.43
Actual	11.37	11.29	12.11	13.60	17.15	65.52
CAPITAL:						
Plan Figures ...	7.70	8.25	7.07	6.41	4.89	34.32
Actual	5.36	5.71	4.09	6.43	11.71	33.30
TOTAL:						
Plan Figures ...	19.60	21.59	21.16	21.61	20.79	104.75
Actual	16.73	17.00	16.20	20.03	28.86	98.82

120. It will be observed from the foregoing that it has not been possible to achieve the level of expenditure (capital and recurrent) which was envisaged.

121. The Public Debt of the Region amounted to £1,000,000 on 1st April, 1955 and rose during the period to £11,000,000. The cost of servicing this debt rose from £53,750 in 1955-56 to £603,750 at the end of the quinquennium.

MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF REVENUE, 1955-60

	1955-56	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
(A)—PRINCIPAL REGIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE						
1. Personal Income Tax	621	905	461	380	390	2,757
2. Export Duty:						
(*i*) Cocoa	2,133	1,660	2,146	3,014	5,478	14,431
(*ii*) Palm Produce	505	589	444	608	1,357	3,503
(*iii*) Rubber	540	480	353	444	1,399	3,216
(*iv*) Timber	86	62	65	70	184	467
(*v*) Other Products	16	45	14	13	29	117
SUB-TOTAL—(2) (*i*)-(*v*)	3,280	2,836	3,022	4,149	8,447	21,734
3. Sales Tax on Produce	625	819	580	362	765	3,151
4. Import Duty on Motor Fuel	976	1,027	1,031	1,246	1,753	6,033
(B)—OTHER REGIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE:						
5. Motor Licensing	238	274	333	(495)	611	1,951
6. Interest	118	329	291	316	473	1,527
7. Expenditure on Cocoa: Contribution by Western Region Marketing Board ...	495	750	750	750	749	2,999
8. Produce Inspection: Marketing Board ...	133	134	251	1	258	777
9. Other Sources	458	865	883	1,083	1,194	4,482
(C)—STATUTORY GRANTS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	6,424	7,583	8,035	7,867	5,039	34,948
(D)—DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	1,508	—	—	—	—	1,508
TOTAL	14,381	15,522	15,637	16,649	19,679	81,868

APPENDIX II

BREAKDOWN AND CLASSIFICATION OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE, 1955-60

	1955-56 *£'000*	*1956-57* *£'000*	*1957-58* *£'000*	*1958-59* *£'000*	*1959-60* *£'000*	*Total* *£'000*
I.—AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES:						
(*a*) Agriculture	724	781	832	796	865	3,998
(*b*) Livestock	45	54	45	91	109	344
(*c*) Forestry	157	174	177	136	191	835
(*d*) Fisheries	6	9	10	20	60	105
SUB-TOTAL	932	1,018	1,064	1,043	1,225	5,282
II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY:						
(*a*) Trade	—	—	3	18	21	42
(*b*) Industry	62	60	64	26	32	244
(*c*) Co-operatives	55	74	88	97	109	423
(*d*) Produce Inspection	136	183	174	207	200	900
SUB-TOTAL	253	317	329	348	362	1,609
III.—WORKS, TRANSPORT AND POWER:						
(*a*) Roads and Bridges	291	325	367	280	318	1,581
(*b*) Works Maintenance and Services ...	743	931	802	807	934	4,217
SUB-TOTAL	1,034	1,256	1,169	1,087	1,252	5,798
IV.—SOCIAL SERVICES:						
(*a*) Education	4,021	4,409	4,887	5,616	1,408	25,341
(*b*) Medical and Public Health	837	1,032	1,283	1,314	1,406	5,872
(*c*) Community Development and Social Welfare	40	59	72	141	170	482
SUB-TOTAL	4,898	5,500	6,242	7,071	7,984	31,695
V.—LANDS, SURVEY AND TOWN PLANNING ...	115	167	179	141	176	778
VI.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:						
(*a*) Government*	2,844	2,800	2,619	3,244	5,594	17,101
(*b*) Public Debt Charges...	54	229	504	604	604	1,995
SUB-TOTAL	2,898	3,029	3,123	3,848	6,198	19,096
TOTAL ... ... £	10,130	11,287	12,106	13,538	17,287	64,348

ncludes General Administration expenditure of all Ministries.

BREAKDOWN AND CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1955-60

Classification of Expenditure	FIRST DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1955-60											
	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		Total	
	£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000	
1. AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES:												
(a) Agriculture	50		176		101		73		403		803	
(b) Livestock	3		16		5		6		23		53	
(c) Forestry	2		8		—		1		2		13	
(d) Fisheries	4		—		—		—		1		5	
SUB-TOTAL		59		200		106		80		429		874
2. TRADE AND INDUSTRY:												
(a) Trade	—		2		—		—		} 8		2	
(b) Industry	6		5		4		5				28	
(c) Co-operative	—		2		3		—		—		5	
(d) Produce Inspection	—		11		3		4		—		18	
SUB-TOTAL		6		20		10		9		8		53
3. WORKS, TRANSPORT AND POWER:												
(a) Electricity	—		—		—		—		—		—	
(b) Roads and Bridges	711		907		517		643		1,994		4,772	
(c) Water Supplies	265		627		599		687		982		3,160	
(d) Works Maintenance and Service ...	93		77		99		134		287		690	
SUB-TOTAL		1,069		1,611		1,215		1,464		3,263		8,622
4. LANDS SURVEY AND TOWN PLANNING ...		90		70		468		49		481		1,158
5. SOCIAL SERVICES:		—		—								
(a) Education	1,445		1,112		823		621		681		4,682	
(b) Medical and Public Health	678		474		273		123		340		1,888	
(c) Community Development and Social Welfare	81		39		28		94		76		318	
SUB-TOTAL		2,204		1,625		1,124		838		1,097		6,888
6. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		1,375		1,521		741		2,160		2,074		7,871
7. CORPORATION FINANCE:												
(a) Development Corporation	—		—		—		900		2,400		3,300	
(b) Finance Corporation	—		550		—		600		900		2,050	
(c) Printing Corporation	49		17		41		13		11		131	
(d) Housing Corporation...	—		—		2		257		543		802	
(e) Electricity Corporation of Nigeria ...	—		275		277		77		505		1,134	
SUB-TOTAL		49		842		320		1,847		4,359		7,417
TOTAL		4,852		5,889		3,984		6,447		11,711		32,883

WESTERN NIGERIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS ESTABLISHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OVERSEAS PARTNERS DURING THE PERIOD, 1955-60

	COMPANIES	*Share Capital* £	*Own share of capital Contribution* £	*Amount Actually invested by Corporation as at 31-3-60* £
(*i*)	Nigerian Plastic Company Limited ...	35,000	17,500	37,500
(*ii*)	Nigeria Plastic (Sales) Company Limited...	10,000	5,000	500
(*iii*)	Nigerian Industrial Domestic Gas Supply Company Limited	50,000	25,000	30,000
(*iv*)	Crittall Nigeria Limited	100,000	25,000	25,000
(*v*)	Nigerian Prestressed Concrete Company Limited	50,000	10,000	5,000
(*vi*)	West African Portland Cement Company Limited	4,500,000 (Share and Loan Capital)	1,755,000	585,000
(*vii*)	Nigersol Construction Company Limited	200,000	120,000	120,000
(*viii*)	Nigerian Water Resources Development Company Limited	100,000	60,000	48,000
(*iv*)	Asbestos-Cement Products Nigeria Limited	600,000	210,000	119,000
(*x*)	Tower Aluminium (Nigeria) Limited ...	125,000	29,000	29,000
(*xi*)	Nigerian Textile Mills Limited	500,000 720,000 Debenture	150,000 420,000 Debenture	— —

APPENDIX V

WESTERN REGION FINANCE CORPORATION

LIST OF ENTERPRISES IN WHICH THE CORPORATION HAS EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Enterprise	*Total Investment* £
Epe Boatyard Company Limited...	70,209
G. L. Gaiser (Nigeria) Limited	250,000
Ikeja Arms Airport Hotel...	160,000
Arab Brothers Motors Limited	1,200,000
Great Nigeria Insurance Company Limited	100,000

APPENDIX VI

SUMMARY OF THE EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME, 1955-60
ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS, 1955-60 (£'000)

Description of Expenditure	*1955-56*		*1956-57*		*1957-58*		*1958-59*		*1959-60*				*Total*
	R	*C*	*R*	*C*	*R*	*C*	*R*	*C*	*R*	*C*	*R*	*C*	
1. Agriculture (*a*)	1,999	122	1,338	238	1,435	194	1,941	172	1,955	93	7,868	819	8,687
2. Forestry	187	3	194	13	213	12	233	12	251	11	1,078	51	1,129
3. Veterinary	66	15	75	15	80	7	90	8	93	7	404	52	456
4. Department of Industries (*b*)...	76	11	88	12	90	5	92	2	94	2	440	32	472
5. Department of Trade ...	—	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	10	—	28	—	28
6. Co-operatives	87	2	136	72	139	2	142	2	144	2	648	80	728
7. Social Welfare...	45	124	47	1	49	1	51	1	52	1	244	128	372
8. Community Development ...	47	—	20	75	30	100	40	150	50	200	187	525	712
9. Public Health	1,151	1,190	1,562	901	1,671	26	1,685	26	1,699	26	7,768	2,169	9,937
10. Education	4,068	1,856	4,988	1,913	5,375	2,186	5,831	1,335	6,180	331	26,442	7,621	34,063
11. Cultural Research	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	9	—	12	—	40	40
12. Public Works Department ...	416	5	444	5	460	5	476	5	492	5	2,288	25	2,313
13. Maintenance Works	778	124	836	40	880	40	912	40	997	40	4,403	284	4,687
14. Maintenance Services ...	27	—	30	—	33	—	35	—	37	—	162	—	162
15. Electricity	—	—	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	1,000	1,000
16. Urban Water Supplies ...	—	1,030	—	520	—	640	—	1,180	—	1,190	—	4,560	4,560
17. Rural Water Supplies... ...	—	50	—	60	—	110	—	135	—	145	—	500	500
18. Road Development	—	500	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	500	—	4,000	4,000
19. Survey	137	9	184	16	205	24	215	14	225	8	966	71	1,037
20. Land and Town Planning ...	51	54	78	11	78	11	79	11	80	11	366	98	464
21. Printing	107	9	122	8	139	8	158	8	179	8	705	41	746
22. Information Services ...	114	74	130	52	132	12	134	12	135	12	645	162	807
23. Statistics	—	—	10	15	20	—	25	—	30	—	85	15	100
24. Exercise	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	190
25. Production Board (*c*) ...	—	500	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	4,500	4,500
26. Finance Corporation (*c*) ...	—	—	—	813	—	813	—	312	—	312	—	2,250	2,250
27. Local Government (Special Grants)	846	—	282	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	1,269	—	1,269
28. Loans to Local Government Councils	—	—	—	187	—	187	—	188	—	188	—	—	750
29. Public Debt (Net Servicing Charges)	54	—	184	—	314	—	439	—	564	—	1,555	—	1,555
30. General Administration Expenditure	2,445	1,831	2,584	1,026	2,598	432	2,613	540	2,635	540	12,875	4,369	17,244
TOTAL ... £	11,901	7,699	13,336	8,253	14,088	7,074	15,199	6,412	15,902	4,894	70,426	34,332	104.758

R—Recurrent
C—Capital